

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

The lower Mississippi is booming, and has broken through its banks at several points in Mississippi, causing disastrous overflows.

Three men got on the Illinois Central railroad passenger train while lying at the incline, bound south at Cairo Monday night, and robbed two or three passengers. Two of the robbers were arrested, and identified by one of the parties robbed.

A Georgia Journal says the southern women are no longer this and delicate but are not now physically equalled in all North America. He attributes the change to the "innocuous desuetude" into which the "dipping" has fallen and the substitution thereof of gum chewing.

Mrs. Wendell Phillips died at her home on Common street Saturday evening. Mrs. Phillips had been an invalid ever since her marriage, and was not even of strong health previous to that. Her maiden name was Anne Green, of Boston; the daughter of Benjamin Green, of Boston.

A writer in the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution wants the 6,000 school children of that city to turn out in a mass and gather flowers at the feet of Jeff Davis when he visits that city. This would be, he says, "a touching tribute to the man we all love and whom we want our children to grow up to love."

The suddenness with which the roller skating epidemic swept over the land is only equalled by its abrupt and peaceful subsidence. Many fortunes have been made and lost during the excitement, and a large number of manufacturers are caught with a large stock of raw material on hand. It is said that there is still a demand for roller skates, but it is by children who use them in the streets.

A California paper relates that on a farm near Shelling, in Merced county, there is a well 168 feet deep in solid rock, which constantly sends up a large volume of air. When a rain storm or a strong wind is impending the volume of escaping air increases so as to roar loudly. The well cover is furnished with a vent. By closing this for a few moments the continued air rebores sufficient force, when liberated, to make a noise like the escaping steam of a locomotive. The well furnishes an abundance of excellent water.

The other day the Washington correspondent of the Galveston (Texas) News, wrote the following clever paragraph in regard to Senator Spooner, of this state: "Spooner is not a teetotaler and has never had much to say one way or another about temperance; but it is a fact that he never touches a drop of liquor of any kind. Whenever he is questioned about it and the general subject of temperance, he replies indifferently: 'I have three boys that I love. They have never smelled liquor in my breath, and they never shall.' That's the only temperance argument that he has ever made." It would be difficult for anyone to make a stronger temperance argument than Mr. Spooner has made in about a dozen words.

The Duke of Sutherland, who is now stopping at the Windsor hotel, New York, with his suite, owns more land than any other of the British peerage. The value is by no means equal to some other estates, but the area is greater, being the entire county of Sutherland, which contains 1,721 square miles, or about 110,000 acres. It is situated in the north of Scotland, and is chiefly devoted to sheep-raising. In addition to this he added immensely to the family wealth by marrying the Countess of Cromarty. The duke's kindred include the highest dignitaries and being brother-in-law to the Duke of Argyll, he is uncle to Lord Lorne, who married one of Victoria's daughters. He desires to get as correct an idea of America as possible, and hence began by traveling through the south, and will now make a tour through the north.

Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 11,700,000 bushels of wheat, 3,882,631 bushels of corn, 411,715 bushels of oats, 145,480 bushels of rye, and 56,105 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 16,236,620 bushels, against 16,452,461 bushels at this period last year. New York and Brooklyn warehouses are stored with 4,138,065 bushels of wheat, 2,113,531 bushels of corn, 130,084 bushels of oats, 67,528 bushels of rye and 55,712 bushels of barley. Exports from seaboard ports last week included 134,600 barrels of flour, 87,800 bushels of wheat, 2,339,000 bushels of corn, 71,000 bushels of oats, 4,925 barrels of pork, 7,964,800 pounds of lard and 9,009,800 pounds of bacon. Grain in sight in the United States: Wheat, 44,544,892 bushels, corn 13,583,142 bushels, barley 1,550,132 bushels, rye 314,523 bushels, oats 575,100 bushels. The above figures show a decrease during last week of 1,254,232 bushels of wheat, 1,616,281 bushels of corn, 111,336 bushels of oats, 35,928 bushels of rye and 128,502 bushels of barley.—Chicago Journal.

When the thirteen hundred car-driven conductors and stationers of the street railway system in New York, they sent to the company some demands that the public should see in black and white, and thereby rightly judge who was in the wrong, the street railway company or the employees. Here are the demands made upon the company:

"That no man be appointed in the employment of the Twenty-third street railway company that does not belong to the organization of the Knights of Labor and is not recognized as such by their grievance committee.

That all men not belonging to this organization and not wishing to join this organization, be discharged.

That Pat Tynan, laborer, receive the first vacancy. That driver 29, line tripper, be discharged for insulting the organization. That Thomas H. McLean, the secretary of the company, be discharged.

So in this case the men did not strike for an increase of wages nor for a decrease in the hours of service. They struck on the question of the control of the property, that is, the employees assume to dictate to the employers who the latter shall hire and how they shall conduct their business. This is seeking to be more tyrannical than ever capital has been in the country, and should the railway company concede these demands it would establish a precedent that would lead to endless confusion and business disaster.

As one means to secure a decent municipal administration it is proposed to elect all the New York aldermen on a single ticket. It is held that the chances for the control of the government by the hummers and the politicians would be much diminished if the ward system of electing officers were eliminated and that a single ticket would give respectable men the same opportunity for concentrating their forces as they now enjoy in electing the mayor and district attorney.

The professional politician finds his best field for work in the narrow limits of a ward and is hardly ever able to extend his influence over the whole of a city. Their power is usually limited to a small district and it is only when they come together in the governing body and form the rings so common in city governments that they become dangerous. It would be a long step forward in the government of municipalities throughout the country could this system be adopted. In all our cities ward aldermen are elected now on the mere hobby of "country party-masters," with a sectional issue for the improvement of this or that street, and generally limited in expenditure for this purpose to a few hundred dollars; at the same time, the body so elected, in most cases, has the power to levy an unlimited tax upon the municipality. Our constitution demands that the mode of electing these men should be changed, and the people, the whole people interested, should have a voice in selecting these public servants. This system of conducting elections could be carried still farther, outside of municipal corporations, to the county and even to the state, with beneficial results. But it is the community in which the individual lives and pays his taxes that he is directly interested, and where his vote should have its proper influence. Political demagogues and time servers would oppose such a radical change in our local government, while those who care more for honor than for place, and who believe in "reform" in every sense, say amen.

The Chicago Tribune, which has always had a strong leaning for tariff reform, and in fact for free trade, until quite recently, makes the following remarks:

"Three-fourths of the business men of the country are republicans, and the republican party is morally and unconsciously allied to deal with any question as the tariff. Its members haven't the information, the experience, or the party cohesion that will enable them to perform such a task as a rational manner. Tariff reform must be postponed until the republicans have control of congress again. The democratic revenue reformers have played their last card, and may as well confess their pleasure and abandon hope of being able to do anything, notwithstanding they have forty majority in the house.

For the last twelve years the democrats have plagued the country that they would inaugurate a tariff reform. With the exception of one congress, they have had control of the house ever since 1874, and have not redeemed a single pledge they have made to the people. It is utterly folly for the democrats to talk about tariff reform or a reduction of taxation. They are not competent to inaugurate either. The democratic party is an organized appetite. It believes in rules on the treasury and not in economy. Mr. Morrison may make a desperate attempt to pass his free trade bill but he will not succeed. If it ever comes to a vote it will be defeated by a vote ranging all the way from fifteen to twenty-five and possibly more. The democratic members who want to protect sugar, iron, lumber, wool and so on, are not going to join Morrison in his folly; and there will be a sufficient number of republicans vote with them to kill the bill.

The fact is, throwing aside all questions of protection to our industries, the bill should not pass. There are now fifteen committees engaged in devising plans to take money out of the treasury. Mr. Manning has shown that there will be a deficiency of some millions even with ordinary prudence in managing the finances, and to still cut down the revenues would be a piece of great financial folly. Taking these facts into account, there will be enough wise democrats to unite with the republicans to prevent the passage of the Morrison bill.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

Sketches of Nana and Chihuahua. Recently Captured by General Crook.

A Thomsville, Ga., dispatch to the Atlanta Constitution says: "A special car passed through here bearing remnants of Geronimo's band, lately captured by General Crook near Tombstone, Arizona. They numbered in all about eighty-six men, women and children, twenty-two of whom were among the prisoners. They were the first red savages that many of our people had ever seen, and were objects of much interest during the few minutes the car stopped at the depot, where a large number of citizens had gathered to see them pass. They were under a strong guard of United States troops. They left Arizona last Wednesday, and were bound for St. Augustine."

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where they will be lodged in Fort Marion. To the first pouch was a confused pile of blankets, dirty rags, cooking utensils, firewood, aquana, pappose, buck Indians and general picturesque little and savage things. Nextest the door was a genuine specimen of an Apache chief, in the person of Nana, the most atrociously villainous and bloodthirsty wreck of the entire Apache Mojave, or Comanche nation. His wretched features were perfectly motionless while the officer rapidly addressed him and said "chikito" or "brother." It was his fingers that twined themselves in the beautiful golden locks of Mrs. Charles Akers, of Akers' ranch, Arizona, who was fatally murdered by Nana and four hostile bucks in 1881, after the tongues of her babies had been cut out of their heads while the children were still alive. It was this cunning old chief who led the revolt in 1881, and who is believed to be over 30 years old, yet who has the blood of some human beings on his soul to answer for each year of his life.

The chiefs are Chihuahuas, the most crafty outside Nana, yet who was decidedly the best looking as well as best dressed. He wore a bright red and blue Mojave blanket, a pair of red flannel pants that he had to his knees, and a blue shirt with a wide collar. It was a picturesque "make up" and the old fellow seemed rather inclined to the vanity that snakes of "mashing." Chihuahua has put to death many innocent women and children as well as killed men, and soldiers in the last forty through Arizona and Mexico. He has a little regard for a greaser as he has for a dog. Chihuahua had two squaws with him, one being a blessing bride who had only sold her back into the Apache capital once or twice for \$20. The brother of the first was a young girl, and the second a young woman. They were the best dressed as well as the cleanest of all the squaws. The two squaws seem to dwell in peace and amity. One had fashionable bangs, and instead of curling at each side of the head, they were straight and combed over her head, giving her a greatly "banged" appearance.

Chihuahua is about 10 years of age, and he asserts that Nana is 127 years old. One of the officers said: Chihuahua has a go in that car now and all his own brother for \$20. The brother of the first was a young girl, and the second a young woman. They were the best dressed as well as the cleanest of all the squaws. The two squaws seem to dwell in peace and amity. One had fashionable bangs, and instead of curling at each side of the head, they were straight and combed over her head, giving her a greatly "banged" appearance.

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A Reminiscence of Hon. Gerrit Smith.

The fame of Hon. Gerrit Smith, who with Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and a few others constituted the vanguard of the abolition army, still lingers in the land, although his death occurred several years ago.

The writer had the pleasure of hearing him speak in Solenosty, New York, in the fall of 1858, a short time prior to election. A gubernatorial canvass was going on. Gerrit Smith was a candidate for governor on the abolition ticket. He had not the ghost of a chance for election. And perhaps so far as the election was concerned he had no particular desire for it, but stood as the exponent of a principle for which he had been a life long and distinguished champion. He was then making a personal canvass of the state and had delivered abolition speeches in many of the leading cities. On the occasion referred to, a very large audience assembled to hear the speaker, attracted more by his fame and talent than any special sympathy for the cause he represented. Among them were a good many students of Union college. The substance of the speech has escaped my memory. I only remember him as tall in stature, robust in manner, logical in thought, energetic in delivery, and thoroughly in earnest in advocacy of his cause even though on the unpopular side. An incident, however transpired in the course of the evening that has stamped itself indelibly upon my mind. It illustrated the readiness of his mind, his skill or repartee in meeting hostile criticism. After having finished the main part of the address, he stated that he would like to have free discussion, and would be pleased to have questions propounded to him by his auditors. A classmate of the writer, C. by name, a tall, red-headed demagogue, afterwards a soldier in the rebel service, with more temerity than wisdom, thought he saw an excellent opportunity for a home thrust at the Abolitionist. Rising in his seat in the rear end of the hall he said, "Will, Gerrit Smith, if elected governor, favor the passage of a law encouraging small emigrants to move to Oregon, Idaho and black?" He then took his seat looking around him with an air of triumph.

With great dignity and composure Mr. Smith rose to his feet, a quiet twinkle in his eye. "My young friend," said he, "it gives me great pleasure to reply to your question. Matrimony is a matter of taste. When I was married I preferred a white woman for my wife, but if you prefer to marry a black woman I certainly shall not be offended. Chief executive of this state interprets any obstacle?"

The audience saw the point in a flash, laughs, jeers and derisive cries directed against the foolish questioner rent the air and he drew himself to a compass small enough to crawl under a chair. A foot bolt. For the rest of the evening, Gerrit Smith had the field to himself.

D. B. JACKSON.

You can buy outlying property in this city now at your own price. With street cars running past it a few months hence its price and value will be increased fifty per cent. Propositions are now in order. C. E. B. OWENS

Mr. Miller—Many of your readers may be benefited by the knowledge of such an excellent remedy as Dr. Jynia's Kidney Cure, which produces the most favorable results in disorders of the liver, stomach and kidneys, and is a valuable remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency and other causes. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier and astute cure for ague. Price 50 cents.

LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE OF CULLOM'S RAILWAY BILL.

Ohio Legislative Literature Criticized by Senator Payne—Confirmation—Crave Charge Against Rosecrans—The Keen Case—Telegrams.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 28.—Long and short laws was the subject that captured the attention of the senate Tuesday, the discussion of the bill proposed by Cullom to prohibit the railroads from charging more for a short haul than a long haul. Cullom's proposed amendment is to strike out the word "from the same point of departure" from the long and short law clause of the bill.

Call spoke briefly for the amendment. It was utterly unreasonable, he thought, that a railroad company should be allowed to charge as much for transporting goods one mile as for 100 miles. The bill simply prohibited the railroads from charging more for the short haul, but did not prohibit them charging as much for a short haul as for a long one.

Cullom defended the bill. His whole theory and structure, he said, was against extortionate rates. Therefore, if the railroads could not, under the bill, charge as much for transportation for one mile as for 100 miles. The committee had given the subject of long and short haul a good deal of consideration, and had not felt safe to go further than the state of Massachusetts had gone in that matter. No country in the world had an absolute long and short law for railroads. There was in this country a belief that the short haul people were swindlers in order to make up for losses on the long haul. The committee had endeavored by this bill to prevent the possibility of the railroads recouping themselves out of the "short haul" people for losses on the long haul.

Sherman did not see how the committee having recognized the long and short haul principle could make the amendment proposed by Cullom. Without that amendment double the rate from Chicago to New York might be charged from Pittsburg to New York. That would be a great injustice to the people of New York. To stop the railroads from extending the long and short principle to interior points on railroads, it was to be applied to great interior points of origin and great interior points of destination. It was to be applied to intermediate points. But that was not so. It was to be applied to intermediate points. But that was not so. It was to be applied to intermediate points. But that was not so.

DIPLOMATIC AMENITIES.

Compliments of the Chinese Minister to the Chinese Minister and the President.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 28.—Mr. Chang Tsoo Ju, the Chinese minister, accompanied by Secretary of State Hay, took formal leave of the president Tuesday morning. The minister leaves for China via San Francisco on Saturday.

In presenting his letters of recall, Mr. Chang Tsoo Ju, in a brief address, expressed his thanks to the president for the uniform courtesy and kindness he had received at the hands of the president and his cabinet.

The president responded in few well chosen remarks, regretting that official relations, which have been so pleasant, were to be broken. He then turned the treatment of the minister's countrymen in this country, the president said:

"The vast distance that separates China from the United States, together with the remarkable changes in her government, customs and traditions of the two governments and their people have not unreasonably made it more than usually difficult to create and maintain at all times that clear, mutual, good understanding so essential in international intercourse. And no one, more than yourself, has recognized the fact, or sought more faithfully to overcome the difficulties which have grown out of two long and distant countries, and to give to our labor, when you return to your own shores, accompanied by the most cordial respect and sympathy of those who have known you during your stay with us, I feel that you will surely and earnestly cause your fellow-countrymen to know that I and my constitutional advisers truly represent the great body of our countrymen in professing the friendliest and friendly relations toward China, and in desiring to conduct our commercial intercourse to a mutually satisfactory and beneficial end."

FRED KER'S CELEBRATED CASE.

The Legal Fiction Upon Which He Hopes For Liberty.

SENATOR PAYNE'S CASE.

The Ohio Legislative Report Presented to the Senate Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 28.—Senator Payne made a short address in the senate Tuesday in answer to and criticism of the report of the Ohio legislative committee which in investigating the alleged corruption in the election of the governor of Ohio had investigated and vindicated everybody it was proposed to smirch, and expressed his entire willingness to have the senate committee inquiry into the matter. The report was referred. An appropriation of \$200,000 for enlargement of the executive mansion was passed, together with bills for bridges across the Missouri river at Kansas City, Council Bluffs, near Indian Creek, and several other places, and across the St. Croix river near Stillwater, Minn. The inter-state commerce bill engaged the attention of the senate, and the committee report was referred. An executive session was held, after which the senate adjourned.

BELL TELEPHONE ECHOES.

Officers of the Bell Company Give Some Information.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 28.—William H. Forster, president of the Bell Telephone company was before the Pan-Electric committee Tuesday. He said the capital stock of the company had increased from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 and the company had obtained authority to make it \$2,000,000, the purpose being to use the money derived from the sales of the new stock to extend the telephone system. The company had obtained authority to make it \$2,000,000, the purpose being to use the money derived from the sales of the new stock to extend the telephone system.

Real Estate COLUMN.

H. H. BLANCHARD.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR SALE.

For sale, one of the best farms in Rock County, containing 225 acres, all excellent plough land, including very rich fertile soil, under a high state of cultivation, good for tobacco, hay and all kinds of crops. The farm is an excellent stock farm, situated as to be convenient to the best schools, churches and market. The farm is situated about 10 miles from the city of Janesville, and is a good farm, having no more good timber. Improvements include a \$2,000 all for the small sum of \$2,000 on easy terms.

Money to Loan.

RESIDENCE NO. 164 LOCUST STREET FOURTH WARD.

SPECIAL OFFERING.

Bort, Bailey & Co's.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

W. C. HOLMES.

Wheeler's Crockery Store.

REFRIGERATORS.

Baby Carriages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Farm For Sale.

Lawn Mowers.

Real Estate COLUMN.

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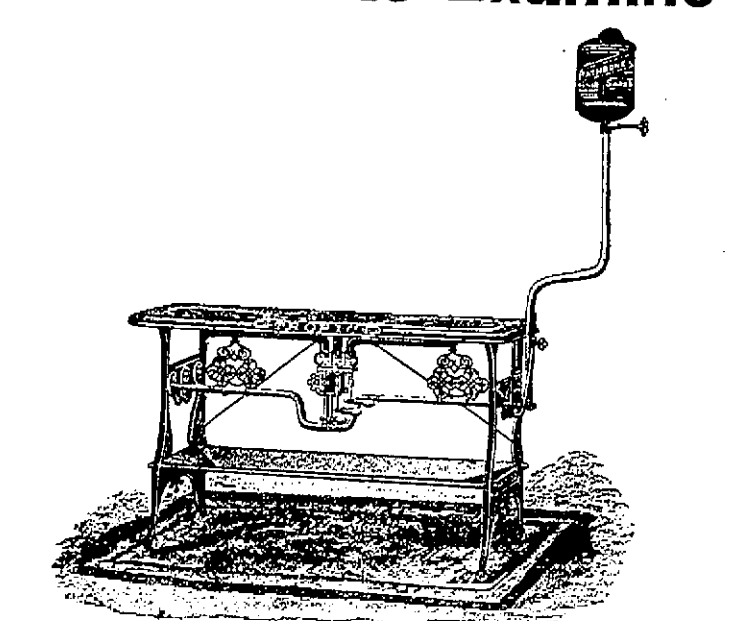
W. C. HOLMES.

Wheeler's Crockery Store.

REFRIGERATORS.

Baby Carriages.

Don't Fail to Examine



At Kimball & Lowell's

NEW SPRING STYLES!

Wall Paper, Ceilings, Borders and Ceiling Decorations Generally.

Also a very large assortment of Curtains, Shade Cloths and Hollands of all colors and a large assortment of Brass, Ebony, Ash and Walnut Curtain Poles, Window Cornices, Curtain Loops, Bands, Fringe Pins, Hooks and Tassels, Curtain Fixtures of all kinds. Line and Ball Cords, Room Mouldings and Picture Hooks, Velvet Easel Frames, Engravings and Pictures generally. (Wall Paper trimmed without extra charge.)

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE!

From the finest and most unique mouldings. The headquarters for house decorations and house furnishings goods generally, is at the old reliable bookstore of

JAS. SUTHERLAND & SONS.

East Side River, Janesville, Wis.

DO NOT FORGET!

The Travelers Accident Insurance Co.

Is the Largest Accident Company in the World.

CHAS. DUTTON & SON, Agents,

E. J. GREEN

Crockery Store.

Flower Pots.

Baby Carriages.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

This remedy is not a liquid, snuff or powder, contains no injurious drugs and has no

CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM.

WHEN APPLIED

into the nostrils will be absorbed effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions.

It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the nasal cavity from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste, smell and hearing.

**EASY
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PRICE 50 CENTS

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few applications.

It quickly cures cold in the head and catarrhal headache.

A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh. It is agreeable to use.

A particle of the Balm is applied into the nostrils.

Two months treatment in each package.

HAY-FEVER

Sold by every druggist or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c SEND FOR CIRCULARS & TESTIMONIALS OF CURES.

ERY BROTHERS, Druggists, Proprietors, Owego, N. Y. 50c.

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Headquarters for Low Prices and Good Goods.
The only Genuine Bargain Store in Janesville.

As a starter for the Spring Trade, we ask you to glance at a few of our prices below. We cannot enumerate all our bargains, to do so would fill this page:

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Splendid yard wide Muslin, 41c	Turkish Towel 5c
Splendid yard wide Bleached 5-6-7-8	Better Towels 10, 20, and 25c
	Black Velvets 30c per yd.

Better Toweling 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c	Black and colored Satins 40, 50, and 75c per yd
Bed Table Linens 25c per yd	200 yards Thread 1c spool
Better Linens 30, 40, and 50c	Children's Black Hose 5c pair
Table Oil Cloths 20c per yd	Ladies' Heavy Hose 10c pair
Extra large White Bed Spread 65c	Ladies' Hose 5c a pair
Colored Bed Spread 85c	Muslin (24 yds wide) 15c a yd
44 yds Splendid Embroidery 20c p	Elegant quality Black Silk 99c a yd
'All over' for yoke and sleeves 38c per yard.	Corsets, 25, 40 and 75c
A good Towel for 3c	Lambrequins 25, 30 and 40c

CLOTHING, HATS, ETC.	
Boys' Knee Pants 40c	Men's Indigo Beaver, extra fine, this is the same suit usually sold for \$18 00 for 12 00.
Boys' Corduroy Pants 75c	Men's hats 50 and 75c
Children Suits 1 50 and \$2 00	Boys' Hats 25 and 50c
Boys' Suits 2 00 and \$2 50	Men's Stiff Hats 1 50 and \$2 00
Youth 1/2 Suits 3 50 \$4 00	Extra fine soft 1 50, worth \$2 50
Men's Suits, common \$3 50	Working Shirts, 25 and 50c
Men's Good Suits 4 75 and \$5 00	Percale Shirts, 3 collars and cuffs 85c, regular price is \$1 50.
Men's full wool 8, 9, \$10	
Men's fine Diagonal Suits \$12 75	
Men's Baraboo Cass Suits \$13 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Two Fine Combs 5c	Floor Oil Cloth 37c a yd
Rolling Pin 5c	14 quart Milk Pail 24c
2 Pint Cups for 5c	Dish Pans 20 and 25c
Large Wash Basin 5c	Dippers 5c
8 quart Milk Pan 8c	

Knives, very fine, 10 and 12 cents | Hanging Lamps \$2 00 up

Dress Buttons, largest stock in the city at less than half price. Besides large lines of Laces, Ribbons, Collars and Neckwear, Fine Dress Goods, Silk Velvets, Plumes, Tips and 1001 other articles.

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE

P. S. Trunks, and Valises to close cheap.


NAILS.
IRON, STEEL, WIRE.
Gasoline Stoves.
New Lyman, Dangler, Golden Star
Barbed Wire.

GARLAND COOK STOVES & RANGES.

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